DALY'S THEATRE,—"Newport."

FITTH AVENUE THEATRE—Opera Bonfie. "La Fille de Mme. Ausci."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—"Our Daughters."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—"Benighted."

FARE THEATRE—"Crushed Trugedian."

FARE THEATRE—"Crushed Trugedian."

SAN FRANCISCO MINITHELS OFERA HOUSE—Variety.

ETANDAED THEATRE—"MY PARTHER."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"MY Parther."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Wolfert's ROOSL."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition, Day and Evening.
Kostlin & Bilat's Garden—Concert.
Chickening Hall—Lecture.
New York Accasion—Day and Evening.

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ANUFEMENTS—3d Paux—6th commun.
BANKRIPT NOTICES—3d Paux—6th commun.
BOARD AND RODIN—3d Paux—5th commun.
BUSINESS CHANCES—3d Paux—2d commun.
BUSINESS CHANCES—3d Paux—2d commun.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Paux—1st commun.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Paux—6th commun.
DUNCINS NOTICES—7th Paux—6th commun.
DANCINS ACADEMIE—6th Paux—6th commun.
DANCINS ACADEMIE—6th Paux—6th commun.
DINT GOODS—3d Paux—4th and 5th commun.
BINT GOODS—3d Paux—2d commun.
FINANCIAL—7th Paux—1d commun.
HAIF WANTIF—3d Paux—2d commun.
ICE CREAM—6th Paux—2d commun.
ICE CREAM—6th Paux—1st. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th commun.
LECTURESS AND MERTINGS—3d Paux—6th commun.
LECTURESS AND MERTINGS—3d Paux—6th commun.
MALUMERY—3d Paux—4th commun.
MALUMERY—3d Paux—2d commun.
MALUMERY—3d Paux—4th commun.
MILLINERY—3d Paux—4th commun.
MILLINERY—3d Paux—5th commun.
MILLINERY—3d Paux—2d commun.
See Paux—2d commun.
MALUMERY—3d Paux—2d commun.

Sth and 6th columns.

New Publications—6th Page —2d columns
Proposals—3d Page—6th column.

Exal Estate—2d Page—6th column.

Savings Banks—7th Page—6th column.

Savings Banks—7th Page—6th column.

Savings Banks—7th Page—6th column.

Savings Banks—7th Page—6th column.

Steampoats Wants—Males—3d Page—1st and 2d columns; Finales—3d Page—1st column.

Steampoats and Mallegades—3d Page—2d and 3d

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New-Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Formus,-The Acting British Resident at Man-Government, - - The colliers' strike in Staffire at Miev, in Russia.

Dom: suc.-The letter of acceptance by Mr. Corpell is printed by THE TRIBUNE to-day. A Rewentlesin bender in South Carolina has been sho from political motives, = General Grant will be entertained all through this week in San Francisco with balls, receptions, dramatic performances, etc. has filed no account of the way it spent its payers who turn to Governor Robinson's outrage. - The testimony of farmers and others his vetoes and a long argument why he

Interesting testimony was given O'Hara will case, === Sheriff Reilly was examined. Tantanay Hall resolved on legal measures to secure Election Inspectors. The statements of the Park Commissioners were made public. —— Robert Goelet died. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41222 grains), 86.61 cents. Stocks active and bacyant, but closing feverish at a reaction.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warm, cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 63°; lowest, 56°; average,

The chivalry of South Carolina propose to make it a capital offence for a colored man to run a post-office. They don't mind adding to the number of Chisolms, if necessary, and indeed show a magnificent superiority to all sentimental considerations.

The staff correspondent in London who has lately portrayed for TRIBUNE readers the humble abode of Mrs. Sarah Gamp, and discovered the veritable inn resorted to by the founder of the Pickwick Club, describes on another page one of the strangest and drollest features of the nether side of the great city. The story will no doubt be as novel and interesting to the many who fancy that they know London as to the vastly greater number who have never even looked upon it.

There always were two-not to say two hundred-opinions about General Butler, and anything which concerns him. A letter from a staff correspondent, printed elsewhere, records some of the conflicting views respecting the General's prospects in the present canvass. A wise deduction appears to be that the strength of the ragged army which he commands is greater than has been generally supposed, and that while there is every probability of Republican success, it is not to be obtained without an effort.

A correspondent who writes from the home of one of Mr. Cornell's rivals in the Saratoga Convention repeats the good report which comes from all sections of the State-that the Republican party is thoroughly united. Congressman Hiscock himself declares that Mr. Cornell will receive as large a Republican majority in Opondaga County as has ever been given. Syracuse was one of the strongholds of Liberal Republicanism years ago, and would have preferred now the nomination of another candidate than Mr. Cornell. But it is in just these localities that the Saratoga ticket gets the strongest support to-day.

The presence of Prince Bismarck at Vienna and the language of the German and Austrian press render it certain that he is about to arrange formally the terms of the alliance freely employed, for the very life and which has recently caused so much feverish honor of the Nation depended upon the anxiety in Europe. According to the Ger- fidelity and wisdom of individuals. After such man journal which speaks for Prince Bis- a test, what has history to say of ex-Presimarck, the new coalition is intended to dent Grant ? This: that he, more than any shield Austria from Russian aggression, and rebellion; that he labored with unflinehwhile it protects Germany from the possibility of a Franco-Russian alliance ing zeal of purpose, if not always with uner-

directed the hostile policy which led to the overthrow of Austria at Sadowa, should now welcome her as an ally; but the unfriendly relations which have existed between Germany and Russia since the late war with Turkey, fully explain and perhaps justify the important step he has taken.

Senator Lamar has determined, it is said, to stigmatize the murder of Dixon as it deserves, and to do it in the very place where it occurred. And now comes perhaps the most characteristic fulmination of the Yazoo plan that has yet been made: A citizen of Mississippi declares that it will not be safe, even for Senator Lamar, to denounce the Yazoo plan before the people of that community. There could be no better proof of the inborn and inbred intolerance of the Southern Demoerats than such an assertion respecting one of their own leaders.

Long before the several campaigns of this Autumn opened, it seemed clear to THE TRIBUNE that they were to turn chiefly on two kindred questions :- What is honesty (and consequently good policy) as to the National finances? and What will the Solid South do about it? A thorough popular discussion of current financial problems therefore seemed to us of the first importance; and we desired that this should be made in a series of articles, short, plain and fundamental, which the average voter would not skip, and could not read without believing. The Editor assigned the task of preparing such a series to Colonel William M. Grosvenor, and the admirable "A B C" articles, of which we publish this morning the final number, were the result. The general favor with which they have been received, and the wide circulation given them by reproduction in other journals, are the best proofs that they have not missed the mark. They will shortly be collected in a TRIBUNE EXTRA, which, we are sure, will be found an effective agency in the campaign; and subsequently we hope that, with some modifications and additions, they may be put into a book.

It was, in one sense, fortunate for Mr. Cornell that his letter of acceptance should appear so close upon the heels of Governor Robinson's letter. The modest yet dignified tone of the Republican candidate will make the stronger impression upon the public when contrasted with the strange egotism of the Governor. Mr. Cornell's letter will make votes. It will make him friends in that section of the canal reform. The prison officials were hard Nation. at it, too, but still the Governor's song is of dalay has been directed to withdraw by his prison reform. There was scarcely a word in fordshire has cuded. - Prince Besinnick has bis letter on any existing question. The whole reported to have resolved to denounce the Yazon find only a complacent enumeration of it, and which the Democracy has tried to steal, proposes to go on with the good work. Therefore we say that Mr. Cornell's letter will

GENERAL GRANT'S BETUEN.

Most heartily the whole Nation welcomes ex-President Grant. His wonderful career is a part of the history of the country which none of its citizens can read without pride. His bearing in foreign lands has been worthy of his country, and he comes back laden with honors such as have never been granted to the plain citizen or to the actual ruler of any other country. In his person, as he has often said with becoming modesty, it has pleased other nations to pay respect to the great Republic of which he was in war the victorious soldier, and for eight years of peace the chief ruler. Millions who knew nothing personally of the individual were assured that one who had so peculiarly represented this Nation both in war and in peace must deserve to be honored as a type of this mighty self-governing nationality. No other man living does in truth so fairly represent what this Nation has achieved. Its might in resisting assaults upon its life, its fidelity in maintaining its honor, and the free institutions by which a citizen may rise from humble birth and poverty to the highest honor and station, - all are exemplified in the career of the man whom the United States now welcomes on his return from a

journey round the globe. It will not be thought, because the country finds pleasure in remembering all that this citizen has done to deserve honor, that he has suddenly become faultless in the eyes of his countrymen. That he has done things which he now wishes had not been done, need not be said. But The Tribune surely speaks for those loyal citizens who criticised his course most sharply in some respects, in saying that the country will ever hold in grateful remembrance the incalculable services of ex-President Grant. These services, and the many things in his career which deserve high honor, the country engraves on imperishable tablets. He lived for many years subjected to the severest test that any man can have to meet, for "that flerce light "which beats upon a throne" is but faint and dim compared with the stern intensity of criticism which self-government brings to bear upon every detail in the public or private life of rulers. A passionate loyalty questioned every act when he was at the head of the armies, and applied the severest test to every step of his official career. There has never been a time in our history when unsparing criticism was so necessary, or so man living, saved the Nation from disunion

saved the Nation from dishonor by the repudiation of its pledges with respect to the carrency, and from the incalculable rain which

inflation would have caused. The man of whom these three things may be truly said will remain, while he lives, the most distinguished citizen of the Republic. Unless civil war should break out again, no other citizen can attain the double honors which the ex-General and the ex-President has won. He does wisely in declaring that he will not be a candidate for any office, for defeat would not dim his reputation so much as an effort on the part of friends, tolerated by himself, to break down the wholesome custom which Washington inaugurated. Every citizen feels that the ex-President stands higher in public regard, while refusing to be a candidate for any office, than he could if pushed forward by selfish cliques or zealous friends without rebuke. It is easy to believe, too, that General Grant is thoroughly sincere in his refusal, for the cares and restraints of office never were congenial to him. His failings in civil life arose in large degree from the irksomeness of those cares, and the disposition to trust too largely to others the matters in which he should have acted with absolute and scrupulous independence of judgment. He does not love criticism, and to be the ruler of a free people is to be a target for criticism, constant and unsparing. In the great engineering work to which he has consented to devote himself, he will find greater freedom, more congenial work, and the prospect of a new honor which the Presidency

can no longer bring to him. No true citizen of this country wishes to see the schemes of revolutionists and nullifiers ripen into another civil war. If that time should come, there would be a call for U. S. Grant, which, the country knews, he would not disregard. It is well that this plain citizen still lives among us, crowned with honors, ripened by experience, and elevated above party strife by his refusal to be a candidate for office; for if the war of factions should ever threaten to plunge the country into disorder, or if rebellion should ever lift its head | legal power to review the decision of another alty of the Nation would instinctively rally. of Mr. Wheeler? The latter court may The fact that he still lives, and stands above the strife of parties, will make revolutionists | The simple truth is that the interference of think twice before they resist the laws or Judges of coordinate power with the orders threaten the Nation's unity. It is the rare of each other is an abuse flagrant enough in good fortune of the ex-President that he can itself; the creation of a special court to an thus render his country a daily and hourly theipate the decisions of a regular one is an party which opposed his nomination, by its service, while enjoying well-carned freedom nantiness and the directness and vigor from the restraints of public station. In the with which it discusses live issues. Gov- attitude which he has chosen, with respect to

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER. There is nothing so remarkable in current was an attempt at self-glorification and self- Democratic literature as the comfortable case it is expected that an Austro-German al-liance will be established by him. — The on a famous occasion, is secure; in government of the party isolate themselves from conprespects of American trade with Brazil are deemed and politics it is the future which is of most temporary politics and eliminate from their good, - Great destruction was caused by the importance. And it is to the future that Mr. discussions all direct reference to the actual Cornell addresses bimself. The tax-paying issues of the campaign. Governor Robinson citizen is asking what is to be done with this has just penned a letter of acceptance which most pressing question of the inequality of avoids allusion to the work of the Convenmost pressing question of the inequality of taxation; what is to be done with that other most pressing question, the overgrown power which the election will be decided. It reads like a document left over from 1876. The It is discovered that the Potter Committee | the railroads. The farmers, merchants and tax-\$20,000 appropriation. = Senator Lamar is letter to know his views upon these problems time when they were pertinent; but that time is long past; other subjects are uppermost was taken by the Railroad Investigating Commit- should be continued in office. Mr. Cornell's paramount consequence in State politics. tee yesterday.

City And Suburban.—Rowell leads in the Astley Belt contest. —— Argument about the burial of Deuis Coopers was made yesterday.

Little yesterday.

The question of a continuance of the resulting to talk about what he calls the record of his party, and eredit for reforms achieved which below. The question of a continuance of the resulting to talk about what he calls the record of his party, and eredit for reforms achieved which below. The question of a continuance of the resulting to talk about what he calls the record of his party, and eredit for reforms achieved which below. State affairs, and a candidate pledged to carry that policy into effect. But now there is neither a Democratic policy in New-York nor a Demowhether there is even a Democratic party.

Governor Robinson's renomination was forced by a long series of mancouvres, which have probably not been equalled for boldness and cunning in any campaign of our time. It was secured only at the cost of a formidable schism, and the extraordinary spectacle is now presented of a candidate repudiated by the most powerful organization of his own party, and denounced in much more violent language by the voters who placed him in office than by those who opposed him. Yet our excellent Governor accepts the renomination thus hardly won in the complacent tone of a patriot who beholds an unsought honor thrust upon him, and bows submissively to the inevitable. He did not "consent to the use of "his name," until circumstances beyond his control made it "an imperative necessity" that he should do so; and he implies that he might have refused to be the nominee even of the illustrious and "unanimous" gathering at Syracuse, but for the conviction that it is 'the duty of every citizen enjoying the ben-'efits of a free government of the people to sacrifice private interests and inclinations when thus called upon to serve the public." This sounds quite nice, and we have no doubt that Governor Robinson spoke in all seriousness and sincerity. But, fortunately, political history is not written from the formal letters of candidates. Who would imagine from this calm and complacent epistle that the Governor had just finished the first round of a tremendous fight with his own party, and that it was in the highest degree uncertain which of the two resulting factions bad got the better of the other?

"The continuance of the reform policy" will not be a matter of much interest to the voters of the State during this campaign, because they know that the real question involved in Governor Robinson's canvass is not a State affair at all, but the pretensions of Mr. Tilden to the Presidency. The Governor is writing letters, ordering special terms of court, upsetting police boards, manipulating election officers, and publishing complimentary notices of his own vetoes, merely in order that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden may be forced upon the next Democratic National Convention; and it is impossible to blind the people to this evident truth. It is true, as this strange letter of acceptance remarks, that the approaching election will touch very closely in its results the home interests of our people, since "it is the first "election in our history for the choice of all "the elective State officers and both branches "of the Legislature"; nevertheless it is also true that the Democratic voters will pay no regard to these home interests, but will array themselves with Mr. Robinson's faction, or with Mr. Kelly's, according as they are

markable that the German Chancellor who of his countrymen, "Let us have peace," and bition" of the old man whom the Demoto bring about a real union based on fidelity cratic party now dreads above all other men to the Constitution and recognition of equal in the world. It is a question, after all, of rights for all; and that he alone, by his veto, what Governor Robinson, with comic maladroitness, calls "the clamoring denunciations "of the disappointed."

A NEW DEAL OF THE COURTS.

Mr. Lester B. Faulkner, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was yesterday giving out mysterious hints that the Very Extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court convened for Political Purposes, had for an object not only the delay in the restoration to his office of Police Commissioner Nichols, but the removal of Mr. Wheeler, one of the Republican Commissioners whose removal without trial has been attempted by Mayor Cooper and frustrated only by the interference of the courts. Mr. Faulkner was no more definite in his assertions than to say that the Extra General Term for Political Purpôses "bad in preparation a petard which would "hoist Mr. Wheeler." Petards are usually not becomerangs; but Mr. Fankner may yet find that the present one, which has thus far been unskilfully handled, may violently return and kill the Governor who has hurled it.

The convening of this court by Governor Robinson was a gross abuse of his power. When the political passion and the political exigencies which prompted him have passed, Governor Robinson will be heartily ashamed of having lent himself to such purposes. All men, of both parties, who have learned to hold him in respect as an honest man and official, already regard his action with suspicion, if not condemnation. What he has done will forever remain a blot upon his official character. This court was organized solely upon the

excuse that it was necessary to take out of the hands of a Judge of the Supreme Court (Westbrook, though not named) juri-diction in the case of a Police Commissioner (Nichols, who is named). The letter of Mayor Coeper. asking that the court be convened, claims no

higher object, nor in fact any other object The pretence is that Judge Westbrook had no business, sitting at a Special Term, to exercise any authority in Nichols's case. Will an Extraordinary General Term have any proper again, there is a man around whom the loy- Judge (Van Brant) in another suit-that exceed its authority as well as the former.

outrage which cannot be condoned. The Judges who are to sit are Noah Davis. John R. Brady and George G. Barrett, Two rnor Robinson's letter was simply a all offices and parties, his very life is a bene- of these Judges were elected by a people, irrelaborious attempt to galvanize the corpse of fit to his country-a powerful barrier against spective of party, who were indignant at the the Tilden "Reforms." The canal officials, nullification, rebellion or revolution in any exposures of the infamous uses for political great and small, worked like beavers to se- form. For the world knows that a million of purposes of the courts under former Judges in cure the renomination of the Governor, who veterans would take down their muskets if he which these gentlemen now sit. But for colmly continues to discourse, nevertheless, of should draw his sword in defence of the the popular indignation at the exactions and infamies of Barnard and Cardozo, Judges Davis and Barrett might never have been in their present places. Judge Brady was made the unanimous choice of the Republican and Democratic parties, and reflected without opposition by the largest vote ever cast in the county for a judicial officer, because he was well-known to be pure where so many were corrupt, and honest where others were false. The public will hesitate to believe that these Judges were selected for any such partisan purpose as Governor Robinson clearly has in contemplation; but only their action can convince their friends to the contrary.

CHALLENGING COMPARISON.

Mr. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, now on the stump in that State for the election of in men's thoughts and have become of the Greenback-Democratic ticket, is the only orator or leader on that side, of whom we when Governor Robinson was chosen to office. He is discussing before the voters of Ohio the Three years ago the New-York Democracy financial question. That has been his best could at least profess that it had a policy in | hold ever since he promulgated the idea that the National debt should be paid in greenbacks, and undertook thereon to be the Prestdential candidate of his party. The chief cratic candidate, and it remains to be seen feature of his present policy is opposition to the National banks. He admits "that in "point of stability of value, facility of cir-"culation, and safety of the note-holder, the "National bank currency is the best bank "currency we ever had." But he objects to its perpetuation and would gradually abolish it, because it is expensive; because its only advantage to the people is its use as cur rency; and because the banks are liable to become "a great political machine, the ally "and support and money-lender and master " of the party which sustains it."

Passing from this point he arraigns the Republican party for the financial measures adopted during and after the war. He says they "unnecessarily abandoned specie pay-"ments and most unwisely degraded the greenback currency. They enhanced the "burden of the public indebtedness by making "a home debt a foreign debt; by making a "paper debt a coin debt; by extending the time of its payment; by making a coin "debt a gold debt; by contracting and hoard-"ing and selling bonds; and all this they did "without other apparent reason than the de-"mands and the profit of the holders of bonds." Since Mr. Pendleton, later on in the same speech, challenges on behalf of the Democratic party a comparison of records, it is well enough, perhaps, to remind him that each party has a record a little further back than that he cites; that the action of the Democratic party had already degraded the National credit, and driven the Government to the adoption of a financial policy which necessarily involved the suspension of specie payments; that the "making a home debt a for-'eign'debt" was equally necessary to raise the money to put down the Democratic rebellion, and that it was only effected by the wise administration of Republicans, which raised the credit of the country so that it could borrow in foreign markets; that what he calls "making a paper debt a coin debt' was simply what any honest debtor does who proposes to pay his outstanding obligations in cash, and not in lying promises; and that all the subsequent steps for which he arraigns Republican policy were necessary in order to fulfil the contracts which the United States Government had entered into with its creditors in order to procure the means to save its own life and put down the rebellion of Mr. Pendleton's Democratic associates. If records are to be compared, let us have them in full. Mr. Pendleton says, further: "The Dem-

"ocrats steadily opposed this policy." Indeed they did. They opposed the financial policy, and the war policy as well. He says "they "opposed the suspension of specie payments." So they did; and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and of everything else that their own rebellion made necessary, except the prosecution of the war; that they clamored to for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. It is re- ring wisdom as to methods, to secure the wish | favorable or otherwise to the "insatiate am- have suspended at all times, in season and

out, from the time of the opening gan on Sumier till the surrender at Appomattox. "They opposed," he says, "the debasement of "the greenback. They opposed the coin in-"terest, coin customs and the repeat "of the act providing for the conver-"tability of greenbacks into bonds "When greenbacks were engrafted upon our "system, Democrats favored every measure "which would increase their value. They "favored paying them for the 5-20 bond and receiving them for customs. They favored paying the debt, and not extending it. They favored paying the debt, and not funding it. They opposed making a paper 'debt a coin debt; making a coin debt "a gold debt. They labored for the re-"monetization of silver. They opposed "hearding; opposed contraction; opposed in-"creasing the debt. They have favored every "measure tending to lighten the heavy bur-"den of the taxpayers, and opposed every "scheme to augment the difficulty of paying "the public debt." All true enough, except that they ever favored paying the debt in any honest sense of the term. The payment they favored was no payment at all, but the issue of more notes; the redemption of an interest-bearing bond with a non-interestbearing and irredeemable promise. They favored every trick of repudiation, and opposed every step toward honest payment. This was the way they proposed to "lighten "the heavy burden of taxpayers," and do away with "the difficulty of paying the pub-"lie debt." And it is a consistent record. Mr. Pendleton is quite right about it. Only he might have made a much briefer and more forcible statement in comparing the records of the two parties, if he had said simply: "The Republican party put "down a Democratic rebellion, and in-"curred a great debt in consequence. The " Democratic party consistently opposed every "step taken in prosecuting the war, and fail-"ing in that, every step toward paying the "cost of it." Details are quite nunecessary. War was a hardship and involved sacrifice. The Democratic party vainly arged the people to abandon it for peace at any price. Debt, too, is a hardship and payment involves sacrifice, and the Democratic party now urge the people to get rid of it by repudiation. They are perfectly consistent. They would sooner submit than fight; sooner cheat than

Our sympathies are with Dutcher, who started early, if not bright, on Monday morming, with a dezen others, all hungry for the Astley Belt, and fainted away, and gave up the ghost, so to speak, after 23 notes and 5 laps. When he began he was considered to be in good form. He was also in red tights, while the proudest anticipations delated his stocky figure," to say nothing of a variegated handkerchief about his neck. Poor Duteber! The thers will go round and round, and men will cheer them, and one of them will fairly, if there should be no cheating, win the Astleyan cessus; but Dateber is done for, retired, dismissed to oblivion. We never heard of Dutcher before, but the painful point is that nobody will probably ever hear of him again. How, as he sat a beaten man in his tent, must he have loathed his own treacherous legs! He is described as "a baid man," but what hair he has is probably grizzled with grief ere this, Will not some benevolent person, of the Sir John Astley stamp, offer a prize for the pedestrian who breaks down first? If walking is really getting to be something of a bore, Dutcher ought to be presented with something pretty.

The one thing the Democracy can't repudiate is Tilden's mertgage.

Mrs. Chisolm's remarkable story has moved one of the most bigored of the Deputy-Democratic ed iters so profoundly that he is able to pronounce to "the chronicle of a terrible crime, which ought to shame the South for its political intolerance. Heretofore THE TRIBUNE has been warring de-nomined as unpartione for printing anything which has reflected upon the chivalry of the Solio South. It is noticeable, however, that no Democratic editor has made this comment yet on Mrs. Chisolm's story.

Governor Robinson is right. The "people will deal wisely " with the issue before them, and cleet Mr. Cornell Governor.

hot-heads to the rear, and see to it that the blunder of the Extra Session are not repeated. This is an easy thing to say, but a difficult thing to do. The hot-heads are in a majority, and if there is any sending to the rear they are the ones who will give the

member that there has been any contest in this country for the "liberties of the States" since the war for Independence. There is a large section of country, known as the Solid North, which has a much better memory.

Ex-Congressman Shellabarger writes from Ohio to friends in Washington, confirming all the good news which has been coming from that State. He says the prospect is fair for from 10,000 to 15,000 majority for Foster, and a good working majority in both branches of the Legislature. The reports of quarrelling between the Ewing and Thurman facquartening between the Lwing and Infirman fac-tions, he adds, are not at all exaggerated, for each is trying to cheat the other out of the United States Senatorship. Both factions are so bitter that they talk openly against each other, and chuckie over the fact that if one is defeated the other will be also. It is a lovely quarrel, bearing a pleasing like-ness to the one in New-York State.

The Massachusetts Democrats are showing more skill in keeping out of Butler's net this year than last. They are pretty well convinced that the General's following in the party is much smaller than it was, and that every day increases the number of Democrats who are leaving him and returning to the old organization. For this reason they are delaying the calling of their convention as long as possible. As for Butler's delegates to the National Convention, they are treated with contemptuous indifference. Nobody has any idea that they would ever be admitted to seats in preference to a rogular delegation. It is clear enough—to the old line Mas-sachusetts Democrat at least—that the General has made a mistake, and has placed himself at the head of one of the foriernest hopes of his life.

Mr. Potter says gangerly: "I don't want the plaguey thing, and there is no use in my holding it, yet if you insist upon it I'll hang on to it and look as hopeful as possible till the Republican ticket is elected."

There are no intimations that the Yazoo murder will be succeeded by the farce of a trial. Indeed it is extremely likely that the "best citizens of Yazoo" take credit to themselves for not killing Dixon's family as well as him.

The Democrats say defeat now means defeat for

The Ohio campaign will be fought with great vigor from this time till election day. Both sides are preparing for the bardest kind of work. The Republicans are bringing out their best speakers and are determined to spare no legitimate efforts to secure the Legislature as well as all the State offices. There are many signs that the Democrats have made a raid in the East for funds, and have had considerable success. Great pressure has been had considerable success. Great pressure has been brought upon Tilden and it is thought that the harrer is much lighter than it was a week ago. At least \$5,000 is said to have been raised in Washington alone. This is the usual Democratic way of spending money in Ohio. They usually wait till the last part of the campaign and then pour out money where it will do the most good. They are making a desperate struggle to save the Legislature, and if money can save it, they will succeed; otherwise not.

Perhapsa dose of Kerpan's Soothing Syrup would be effective on John Kelly now. Everything else has evidently failed.

General Butler has been West, where he is repre

tainly a candidate with three conventions behind hum'ought to be able to keep his temper—especially as that is about all he is likely to rescue from the oming campaign. The President's Pendleton movement refuses to budge. Even McClellan doesn't second it.

THE STATE CANVASS. It will soon be time for Mr. Kelly's letter of acceptance. That could be made a mighty interestng dominent to circulate along with Governov Rooms, outs letter in the country districts.

It is said that there is a strong desire among the Democrats of the Saratoga District to refrate from opposing Senator Wagner's reflection. This was done in the campaign of six years ago, and migal as don again, as the Senator's trumph is certain year. Senator Goodwin, of Utica, has announced that he cannot be a candidate for renomination at the

hands of the Democratic Senatorial Convention which

neets co-fly. Mr. Goodwin knows that a declination to idvance saves a defeat at the polls. The Greenbackers have already chosen their candidate for Senator. It is James Mitchell, of Remsen, who polled 3,787 voies last Fall as their candidate for Congress, and whose vote this Fall, the Uten Berald estimates, will not reach 1,000, two-tures of which will be east by former This will be the greatest still-hunt of Tilden's life. In the rural districts he will claim credit for having thrown off Tammuty, while in this city all his ingenuity will be bent to the work of seducing the Tam-

many men to his side. If he succeeds in his plots he will have the men and the credit of having got rid of them at one and the same time. Those who are disposed to make light of this view of the case should reflect that Tilden is the arch-politician of America. He is master of all the axis of mirriane, and is not embarrassed by scrupics of any description. And this is his light for life.

The Meegan Democracy, of Albany, in their convention on Saturday, formally allied themselves with Tammany. Their resolutions express sympathy with the ever-famhful Democracy of the regular organization in the City of New-York in its earnest efforts to secure the harmony of the Democratic party at Syrause, by offering to support any one of the five bundred thousand Democrats in this State whom the majorny of the State Convention might select, excepting only the present Governor, who had assailed and insulted and in-inced the Democracy, and whose conduct in the arbifurer the Democracy, and was a transfer that he people had been indically condenned as minwful." This additional resolution will convince the scriptesthat there is really in Mr. Kelly's candidate voluside of this city: "Resolved, That in John Kelly, the Democratic number for Getter, but, the people have a capable and an indext men, the homograpy a courage us, and fearless leader, and the

A practical test of Governor Robinson's sincerty in ordering the Extraordinary 1-rm of the Supremo Court is thus suggested by The Albung Express: "Mayor Cooper, in his letter to Governor Robinson, affects to desire to have the questions involved in these cases authoritatively settled.' If ne or the Gorernor, or, rather, the arch-trickster who moves them both, desire another authorizative settlement, they will not pretend that such settlement is or can be secured by any decision on the part of the Governor's appenatees, and they will facilitate an early had authoritalive decision by the Court of Appeals. The memeers of this Court represent all parties, and all elements in all parties. They have been chosen by the people of all the state. They eathers be influenced or controlled by any one man, or conditionation of mem. They can set be the entire question very speedily. If advantage is thorny in order to perpetuate their control of Excitive power."

PERSONAL,

An association has been organized in St. Louis to provide for the erretion of a mountment thats General Francis P. Basir.

The daughters of the late Hon, John Bell, of Tennessoe, Mrs. Comerys and Miss Bell, have estab-

The biography of James Buchapan, which was first intrasted to the late Wm. B. Reed, is now to be written by Mr. George Ticknor Curits, who will, it is reorted, receive for his work \$3,000 and one-balf the

The Russian Czarewitch is said to be a great favorite with the banes, partly because of his supposed anti-Prussian sympathies, but expecially because he is known to be such an executers homound to the happy Princess Denmar.

Dr. Puscy is described as an indefatigable worker. Dr. Luidau having once been asked if the ven-erable man ever dined, answered: "Well, I once called on Dr. Pusey about inneheon-time, and found a chop in a plate on one of bis backs, and some potators builty themselves among the papers. I hever had may other evidence that he ate."

The present young Duchess of Norfolk is a daughter of Mr. Abney Hastings, a stout Protestant. The young lady was also a Protestant until about four An Irish journal says that her father was so anary at herdoing this that he furned her out of doors. She

One sure sign of Demogratic disaster is the early lived with deferent Carbolic ladies, and when on a visit talk of the party's leaders concerning their course in to the Dowager Ducases of Norfolk met the Dake, and present at her weeding, her latter asyms never to have quite forgiven her following the impulse of her cancelence; and so tearful take that her prother, the Eul of Londony, will follow her cannels that he most to prevent the marriage of the latter with a young Catholic lady. Mr. Thackeray was once called upon in Lon-Jefferson Davis, like Senator Hill, is unable to remember that there has been any contest in this scribes the laterview. A huge gray-headed figure came to at the door with a stride, thrusting long arms into There was a dab of lather in front of each car, showing

that after shaving he had been too much harried or too forgettul to finish his toilet properly. On he came, those long arms waving and the fierce blue eyes glowing as much as they could belond his glasses. As Mr. Underwood presented the letter of introduction he born ened. "Ah, yes," said he, "Prescott, toy good friend, excellent man, to whom I am indebted for so much kindness and hospitality. Yes, Prescott is one of your topsawyers; I was frequently at his house, or houses I should say, and in his life and surtalk went on, his visitor spoke of some prominent fe-male novelists, and asked if Thackeray had read their books. "No," said he, " I fancy they're not strong beer cook. I bake taris and sell them. I don't eat them my self. I cat bread and butter." He speke warmly of the poetry of Holmes, and praised Lowell's "Bg ow Papoers," " Wit of the very first order," he said, " nothing like it in our time, and I wonder that a man who can write comic poetry of the best should not occupy atmost

ROME, Sept. 22 .- Monsignor Leroy, who has been appointed Eishop in partibus, is intended to second Archbishop Perobe at New Orleans.

GENERAL NOTES.

An egg has been hatched in a man's pocket on the North Carolina coast. He found a terrapin's ext beneath a fracment of rock. He put it into his pocket in order to show it is a friend, but forget to take it cut. He was startled a few days after to find a young terra-plu alive and kicking.

A Parisian of the Parisians mounted to the imperiale of an emmbus a fortnight ago, and turning to the passengers, cried: "Have you ever seen a man crushed I" He then threw himself head foremost into the road. His skull was fractured by the shock, and his legs were cut off by the wheels of the vehicle.

There is a remarkable old lady in Skye. Widow Macpherson entered upon her 106th year last Christmas. She was born there in the same year that Dr. Samuel Johnson and Hoswell visited Skye, and met with Flora Macdonaid, the Jacobite heroine, who befriended Prince Charile after his disastrons defeat at Culicden in 1746, when the Government reward of £30,000 offered for his surrender did not induce her to betray her trust and yield up this sole survivor of a failen dynasty. During the 105 years of Widow Macpherson's life she has lived in a turf but, the smoke from the peat fire on the hearth finding its way out by every crevice, and giving a justre as if varnished to the rafters which support the thatehed roof. She has survived an Lords of the Isie, the present being the seventh, Lord Macden-ald. She has never been out of the Island, and does not understand one word of English, but converses freely in Gaelie. She has been blind for ten years, but her hear-ing and memory are both good, and she is nursed by her daugater Khity, who is unwearied in her attendance upon her old mother.

The bones of the eleven thousand virgins are to rest in peace after midsummer next. Cologue Cathedral will then be completed. What remains to be done is the last stage and crowning decoration of toe with sulphurous requests to let him alone. Cer-